# ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 7—NO. 23. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1855. WHOLE NO. 324.



## ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞**Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

☞From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.


## Particular Notice.

Our Agent, Col. J. M. ISREAL, will visit the several counties of this Judicial Circuit, beginning at Cherokee on the first Monday in September. We hope all who are indebted to us will be ready to square up. We have incurred heavy obligations in carrying on our business, and money we MUST have—there is no alternative. We hope that ALL will settle up, and not force us to collect by law. Col. ISREAL is fully empowered to act for us.


## DR. P. A. WILHITE,

**Wholesale and Retail Druggist**

*ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,*

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

**Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.**

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

**Chemicals, Drugs,**

*Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine*

**Tobacco and Cigars.**

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

——*ALSO*——

*Fine Brandies and Wines,*

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

## For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

## Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854, are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be SURE to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

## Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the *Mercantile Business*, R. M. JONES, and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is *Smith, Baird & Co.*

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

## Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

**Furniture,**

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

## GOWER & DAVID,

*General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission*

**MERCHANTS,**

*GREENVILLE, S. C.*

Constantly on hand a good assortment of *GROCERIES* to sell cheap.

DAVIS N. GOWER, THOS. C. GOWER, J. A DAVID.

Greenville, August 30, 1855.

## 5 CENTS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 3rd instant, a bound boy named Jacob R. Mowl. Said boy is about 17 years of age, low and heavy built, with blue eyes and light hair. The above reward, but no thanks, will be given for the return of said boy to me.—All persons are forbid to harbor him.

J. F. ALEXANDER.

Buncombe, Sept. 13, 1855.

## A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

*And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,*

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

## Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

## David Coleman,

*Attorney at Law,*

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

## R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

*ASHEVILLE, N. C.*

## G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

## DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

## DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

## M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

**ASHEVILLE, N. C.**

January 11, 1855. t

## DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.

March 8, 1855. 1y

## Dr. J. D. Boyd & Dr. J. M. Stevens

HAVE associated in the practice of *Medicine*. All applications will meet with prompt attention.

Office, south end of Court House.

Asheville, May 3, 1855. tf

## Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy**

**Dry Goods and Clothing,**

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, } { P. M. CRAIGMILES,

R. W. PULLIAM, } { A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

## SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

## W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

## SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

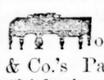
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

## Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

**Music and Musical Instruments**



NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

## W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.,

**Apothecary & Druggist,**

**Asheville, N. C.**

HAS now, and will keep constantly on hand, a well selected stock of

**Pure and Genuine**

*Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Painters' articles, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Fine Soaps, Cologne Water, Hair Oils, Extracts, &c. &c. &c.*

Having used care and attention in the selection of his stock, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, feeling assured that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to render satisfaction to all.

☞Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

## Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calfskins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

**Wide Awake** Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

*SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.*

## SUPERIOR FLOUR.

**30 Bags** Superior FLOUR, just received, and for sale by

June 21. SMITH & McDOWELL.

## For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

## The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

## NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION

*for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.*

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September. It is very important that pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the beginning of the session.

Applications for admission, &c., should be made to WM. D. COOKE, Principal.

August 16, 1855. 6t.

## GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15, 1855.

## Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the style of E. S. Moore, Dean & Co., has been dissolved. The public will please take notice.

E. S. MOORE, DEAN & Co.

Caldwell County, Sept. 21, 1855. 3t

## THAT COMMISSION HOUSE OF TINLEY & HERRON'S,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE only house doing business in that city, that *actually had any experience* in Receiving and Forwarding of Goods previous to the South Carolina Railroad quitting the business in July last, is still *open for the Receiving and Forwarding* of all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, produce, &c.

If you want your goods forwarded without the vexatious delays and enormous expense bills paid the last season, and at the same time have your business done in such a manner that somebody *will be made responsible* for the amaged and lost packages; consign them to TINLEY & HERRON, who have Received and Forwarded all Goods consigned to them during all the past season without any extra charge over those established rates as given below, and up to this time have not encountered a solitary complaint.

Our Mr. Herron was Clerk of the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company for the past seven years, and is perfectly familiar with all their books, freight tariffs and rules of shipment, both by rail roads and vessels, together with the mode of proceedure to secure damages and pay for lost articles from other parties, the proper steps of which will be taken in all such cases without *loss or delay* to the owners. Another important advantage is that his thorough knowledge of all freights and rules of shipment enables him to instantly detect and correct any overcharge in the Bills of lading, which in all cases has to be done at that time, or *be lost to the owner*, in many instances greatly exceeding the commissions we charge. He was also raised in Charleston, is perfectly acclimated and free from the contagions of that city, therefore we will under all circumstances faithfully discharge any business entrusted to us.

All produce such as Wheat, Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cotton, Rice, Rye, Oats, Hay, Tobacco, wool, Feathers, Beeswax, Potatoes, Onions, &c., consigned to us, will be promptly sold and the proceeds returned without keeping the money a *few months* to speculate upon; for we wish it distinctly understood that we engage in no speculation whatever, all that we want is our commission, as follows:

For Receiving and Forwarding all ordinary packages of goods 10 cts; large packages of furniture and machinery, charges according to responsibility. Iron and steel in loose bars, 10 cts per hundred lbs., and storable for advancing freights and charges 2 1-2 per cent, which you can save by depositing the money with us for selling produce 2 1-2 per cent. We will also fill all orders in this market making the best selections for our patrons, at 1 1-2 per cent. TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston, Jan. 1st. 1855.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.

P. D Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.

Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.

John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.

Thos. Waring Auditor " " " "

John King, Agent " " " "

Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.

W. B. A. Ramsey, Secretary of State; A. R. Crozier, Comptroller of Treasury, and M. M. Swan, Nashville, Ten.

French & Van Epps, and J. J. Bryant, Chattanooga.

Q. A. Tipton, Railroad Agent, and merchants generally Louden, Tennessee.

N. Gammon & Son., T. J. & C. Powell, Craighead and Deaderick, Knoxville, Tennessee.

W. & T. Harris, Inman & Hamilton, Branner & Mitchell, Fains & King, Dandridge, Tenn.

☞The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, Athens, (Ga.) Watchman, and Charlotte, N. C., Democrat, will each copy one year, and forward bill to T & H.


## COMMITTED TO JAIL,

*IN ASHEVILLE, ON THE* 11th instant, a runaway negro, who says that his name is

ABRAHAM,

And that he belongs to William Wardy, of Madison county, Georgia, who bought him recently from Thomas Walker. Said boy is about 37 years old, tolerably black, quick spoken, about five feet eight inches high, and weighs probably 150 or 60 pounds. He had written passes, which he says he wrote himself. He can read tolerable well. He says he is a carpenter by trade.

The owner of said negro man is hereby required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN W. WILSON,
*Jailor.*

Asheville, Sept. 13, '55. tf

[Written for the Asheville News.]

### Sabbath Bells.

How sweetly sound the sabbath bells,
Which of the hour of worship tells;
Which, while it floats upon the air,
Reminds us of the house of prayer.
Its voice a moniter, seems given
To point our hearts from earth to heaven:
To teach our wandering feet the road,
The path, that leads to worship God!

Ye sabbath bells! I love to hear
Your voices ring out full and clear;
I love ye, that you tell the hour
God's word is preached in truth and power—
The hour when Christ's disciples meet
In prayer around the mercy seat;—
The hour when sinners quake with fear,
As of their dreadful doom they hear.

Peal on! Peal on! Your solemn chime
E'er ushered in a happy time.
Welcome! thrice welcome! e'er thou art,
Unto the pilgrim's weary heart.
Ye point him from earth's toils away
To one eternal sabbath day,
He shall enjoy in yon bright heaven,
When free from sin and earth he's riven.

Peal on! peal on! till every hill,
Till every mountain, vale and rill
Re-echo back your solemn voice,
And on this sabbath day rejoice.
Till every bird in matin lays
Shall carol forth their Maker's praise;
Till all creation, with one voice,
Upon this day rejoice, rejoice!

FLORENCE.

Haywood, 1855.

## MR. PEPPER'S WIFE.

### How he Shut Her Up.

"Mrs. Pepper, I labor under the impression that it is high time you were getting breakfast. As my former housekeeper understood all my wishes in regard to these things, I found it unnecessary to give any orders respecting them; but with you it is different.—As you have never got a meal in this house, of course you know nothing of the regulations of the household. In the first place, you will make a fire in the kitchen, put on the kettle, &c., then you will make a fire in here. That done, you will cook the breakfast and bring it in here, as I have always been accustomed to taking mine in bed, and do not consider it necessary to depart from that custom on your account; but should you prefer it, you can eat yours in the kitchen, as it is perfectly immaterial to me."

This occurred the morning after Mrs. Pepper went to housekeeping. Mrs. Pepper was a sensible woman—she made no reply to Mr. Pepper's commands, but as soon as her toilet was finished, she left the room, and sitting down in the kitchen, she thus ruminated:

"Make the kitchen fire! Yes, I'll do that. Then make a fire in the bed room! I'll see to that, too. Then take his breakfast to his bedside! Just see if I do!" And then Mrs. Pepper sat and thought deeply for a few minutes when, apparently having arrived at a satisfactory conclusion, she proceeded to business. Having got a nice fire kindled in the kitchen, she carried some coal into Mr. P's apartment, and filled up his stove, having first ascertained that there was not a spark of fire in it. This duty performed, she next prepared the breakfast, of which she partook with a great relish; and after matters and things were all set to rights in the kitchen, she went down town on a shopping excursion.

Meanwhile, Mr. Pepper began to grow impatient. He "labored under the impression" that the atmosphere of his room did not grow warm very fast, and he began to feel unpleasantly hungry. Peeping out from behind the bed curtains, he saw how affairs were with regard to the stove. Something like a suspicion of the real state of affairs began to dawn upon his mind. He listened for a few minutes, but all was still about the house.

Hastily dressing himself he proceeded to investigate the affair. He soon comprehended the whole of it, and was very wrathful at first; but he comforted himself with the reflection that he had the power to punish Mrs. Pepper, and he felt bound to do it, too. After some search, he found the remains of the breakfast, of which he partook with a gusto, and then sat down to wait for Mrs. P. She was a long time in coming, and he had ample time to nurse his wrath. While sitting there, he thus soliloquized: "That ever I, Philander Pepper, should be so treated, and by a woman, too, is not to be believed. I can't believe it, no, nor I won't, either. But she can't escape, that's certain; if she should, my reputation for dignity would be forever gone; for havn't I told Solomon Simpleton all along how I was going to make *my* wife stand around, and how I was going to make her get up and make the fire every morning, and let me lie abed, and how I was going to shut her up and feed her on bread and water, if she dared to say she wouldn't do it."

"A cosy little arrangement, Mr. Pepper," said a soft voice behind him. Mr. Pepper started up, and there stood Mrs. P. right behind his chair, laughing just as hard as she could. Mr. Pepper put on a severe look.

"Sit down in that chair, madam," he said, pointing to the one he had just vacated,—"while I have a little conversation with you. Now I should be pleased to know why you did not obey my orders this morning, and where you have been all the forenoon?"

"Where I have been this forenoon, Mr. Pepper, I have not the least objection to telling you; I have been down town doing a little shopping. I have purchased some lovely napkins, just look at them," said she, holding them up demurely for his inspection; "I only paid a dollar apiece for them—extremely cheap, don't you think so?" she added.

Mr. Pepper was astonished; how she dared to turn the conversation in this way, was a mystery to him. Suddenly his bottled wrath broke loose. Turning fiercely upon her, he said—

"Betsy Jane, you disgust me; you seem to make very light of the matter; but it is more serious than you imagine, as you will find to your cost presently. If you do not instantly beg my pardon in a submissive manner, I shall exert my authority to bring you to a proper sense of your misconduct, by imprisoning you in one of my chambers until you are willing to promise strict obedience to my wishes."

At the close of this very eloquent and dignified speech, Mr. Pepper drew himself up to his full height, and stationed himself before Mrs. P., ready to receive expressions of sorrow and penitence; he had no doubt that she would fall down at his feet and say—

"Dear Philander, won't you please forgive me this time, and I'll never do so any more!"

And he was going to say, "Betsy Jane, you'd better not;" but instead of doing all this, what do you think she did? Laughed him right in the face!

Mr. Pepper was awful wrathy. He spoke up in a voice of thunder and said:

"Mrs. Pepper, walk right up stairs, this very minute, and don't let the grass grow under your feet while you are going neither.—You have begun your antics in good season, Mrs. Pepper, but I'll have you to know that it wont pay for you to continue them for any length of time with me, Mrs. Pepper. Again I command you to walk up stairs."

"Well, really, Mr. P., it is not at all necessary for you to speak so loud—I am not so deaf as all that comes to; but as for walking up stairs I have not the least objection to doing so, if you will wait until I have recovered from my fatigue; but I can't think of doing so before."

"But you *must*, Mrs. P."

"Then all I've got to say is this, you will have to carry me, for I won't walk."

Mr. P. looked at his wife for a moment with the greatest astonishment; but as she began to laugh at him again, he thought to himself—

"She thinks I won't do it, and hopes to get off in that way; but it won't do; up stairs she's got to go, if I do have to carry her; so here goes," and taking her form in his arms, he soon had the satisfaction of seeing her safely lodged in her prison, and carefully locking her in, he stationed a little red headed youth on the front door steps to attend to callers, and also to see that Mrs. Pepper did not escape; and then he betook himself to a restaurant for dinner, and after despatching that, he hurried off to his office, and was soon engrossed in business.

About the middle of the afternoon, the young sentinel rushed into the office, and, without stopping to take breath, exclaimed: "Mr. Pepper had better run home just as fast as he can, for that woman what's shut up be making an awful racket, and she be tearing round there and rattling things the distressingest kind, and if she beant splitting up something or other, then I don't know what splitting be!"

Without waiting to hear more, Mr. Pepper seized his hat, and hurried off home at a most undignified pace. Opening the hall door, he stole up stairs as carefully as possible, and applying his eye to the key hole, he beheld a sight which fairly made him boil with rage. Mrs. Pepper was sitting in front of the fire place, reading his love letters. The one she was engaged in perusing at that particular moment, was from Miss Polly Primrose, who it appeared had once looked favorably on the suit of Mr. Pepper, but a more dashing lover appearing on the scene, Miss Polly sent him a letter of dismissal, promising her undying friendship, and accompanying the same with a lock of her hair.

But it was not the love letters alone that made Mr. P. so outrageous. He had been something of a traveler in his day, and had collected a great many curiosities in his rambles, which he had deposited in a cupboard in the very room where he had confined Mrs. P., and she had got at them.

She had split up an elegant writing desk with his Indian battle axe, in order to have a fire, as the day was rather chilly. In one corner of the fire place was Mr. P.'s best beaver, filled up with love letters. On a small table, close to Mrs. P., was a beautiful flat China dish, filled with bear's oil, in which she had sunk Mr. P.'s best satin cravat, and having fired one end of it, it afforded her sufficient light for her labors—for Mr. P. had closed the blinds, for the better security of the culprit. On some coals in front of the fire was Mr. P.'s silver christening bowl, in which Mrs. P. was popping corn, which she ever and anon stirred with the fiddle bow, meanwhile, occasionally punching up the fire with the fiddle, for Mr. P. had, with commendable foresight, removed the shovel and tongs.

Mr. P. condescended to peep through the key hole until he had obtained a pretty correct idea of what was going on within. Never was a Pepper so fired as he. He ordered Mrs. Pepper to open the door or take the consequences; but as she did not open it, it is to be presumed that she preferred the consequences. Mr. Pepper darted down stairs like a madman. "I must put a stop to this," he thought, "or I shall not have a rag to my back."

Procuring a ladder he began to mount to the bed room; but Mrs. P. was not to be taken so easily. She knew that he had left the door unlocked, for she had examined it as soon as he had left; but she had no idea of letting him have the benefit of her fire, so hastily seizing several bottles of cologne, she threw the contents upon the fire, and in a few minutes had the satisfaction of seeing it entirely extinguished. That duty performed, she left the apartment, and locking the door, she stationed herself in a convenient position to hear everything that transpired within.

In a few moments Mr. P. was safe in the apartment, and as soon as he had closed the window, he stood bolt upright in the middle of the room, and said in a deep voice—

"Jezebel, come forth!"

No answer.

"Jane, do you think to escape?"

Still no response. Mr. P. begins to feel uneasy, and hastily to search the room; but he had not proceeded far when he hears a slight titter somewhere in the vicinity of the door. He listens a moment and it is repeated. Darting to the door he attempts to open it, but he finds himself a prisoner. There is one more chance, he thinks, and hurries to the window; but alas for Mr. Pepper! his wife has just removed the ladder and he cannot escape.

He sits down on a chair and looks ruefully around him, and presently he arises and picks up a few fragments of a letter which is lying on the carpet, and finds it from Polly Primrose. He wonders what she has done with the lock of hair.

At this moment his eye falls upon his daguerreotype, which is lying on the table before him—mechanically taking it up he opens it, and sees what? nothing but his face, all the rest of him being rubbed off, and around his lovely phiz is the missing curl, and the walnut meats are carefully stowed in the corner of the case. Mr. P. fairly blubbered aloud.

"Good!" thought Mrs. P. "when you find your level, I'll let you out, and not till then. A little wholesome discipline will do you good, and I'm fully prepared to administer it."

How long Mrs. Pepper kept her liege lord in durance vile, deponent saith not, and as to what passed between them when he was released from captivity, we are not any better informed; but of this we are sure, Mr. Pepper might have been seen, a morning or two afterwards, to put his head in the bedroom, and heard to say in a meek manner—

"Betsy Jane, I've made the kitchen fire, and put on the tea kettle; won't you please to get up and get breakfast!"

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.—For the infomation of a Correspondent we state that the North Carolina Asylum for insane persons, will be ready for the reception of patients at an early period of the ensueing year; and that the charge, as established by the Commissioners, will be $15 per calendar month. Due notice will no doubt be given by the Superintendent of the precise time at which the institution will be ready to receive patients.—*Raleigh Standard.*

A WEDDING.—The Lynchburg Virginian says that after service in the Episcopal church there, on Sunday, the entire congregation retained their seats, as it was understood that a marriage was about to take place. The marriage came off in due time, and the parties proved to be two colored servants, who can boast of having had the largest wedding assemblage ever gotten together in Lynchburg.

"No man can do anything against his will," said a metaphysician.

"Faith," said Pat, "I had a brother who went to Botany Bay against his own will, faith, he did."

# ASHEVILLE NEWS.

## ASHEVILLE, N. C.

**Thursday, November 15, 1855.**


### ORGANIZATION OF THE FRENCH BROAD RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

In obedience to the call of the President of the Board of Commissioners named in the Charter, the Stockholders of the above Company met in this place on yesterday, 14th, and proceeded to organize the Company. The following gentlemen were elected Directors: James W. Patton, W. S. Mills, Daniel Blake, N. W. Woodfin, John A. Fagg, B. J. Smith, Ephraim Clayton, W. D. Rankin, P. W. Roberts.

The Board of Directors subsequently met and elected the following Officers:

*President*—John Baxter.

*Treasurer*—Joshua Roberts.

*Secretary*—Thomas G. Massie.

### FIRE IN MARION.

We regret to learn from the "Western Eagle" that the stables and corn crib of Mr. Joseph Conly, of Marion, were consumed by fire on the night of the 2d instant. One horse and 3 mules were burnt, and a quantity of corn, hay, fodder, &c., were destroyed.

### PRICES OF NEGROES.

A family of negroes, consisting of a woman and five children, were sold under the hammer in this place yesterday, at the following prices: Woman 28 years old and two children, one aged 2 years, the other 10 months, brought $1200; boy 8 years old, $580; boy 10 years old, $650; boy 12 years $755. These prices do not indicate hard times.

### SUSPENDED.

The publication of the "Carolina Baptist," at Hendersonville, has been suspended, because of the neglect or refusal of the subscribers to pay up. Brother Blythe says he has not yet acquired the art of printing a paper without money. Shame on the brethren! Let their church paper die for lack of the right sort of patronage! Did you ever! It is no particular business of ours, but we sympathise with brother Blythe, and we will say, if we are hung for it, that we have no confidence in any man's religion who don't pay the printer. We should be as much surprised to meet such a man in heaven as to see Judas or Wm. H. Seward there!

### COPPER.

"We were shown," says the Southern Patriot, "some very fine specimens of copper ore, mixed with silver, the other day, by our friend M. D. Dickey, Esq., which he brought from his mines in the upper part of Greenville and North Carolina. Mr. Dickey has discovered a ridge, for several miles in extent, which gives every indication of rich copper ore. He has purchased the lands and intends digging for the ore. The specimens shown us were rich. Some of the ore had been smelted, and pure copper and silver obtained from it, which we also saw. There is, no doubt, much mineral wealth in our mountains."

### TENNESSEE.

The Legislature, on the 20th ult., elected the following officers.

Dr. F. N. W. Burton, of Madison, Secretary of State.

Jas. C. Luttrell, Esq., of Knox, Comptroller.

G. C. Torbett, Esq., of Davidson, Treasurer.

The first two are members of the American party. Col. Torbett is a Democrat and one of the editors of the Nashville Union.

☞The officers of the Greenville and Columbia Rail Road have passed a resolution giving to planters the privilege of passing on the road for one fare, when going to any market for the purpose of selling cotton.

☞The mormons have established a settlement on the Salmon river, in the northeastern part of Oregon.

☞From the 1st of January to the 1st of August, 1855, there were 320 murders and lynchings in California. Two persons were lawfully hanged.

☞Robert M. Anderson, formerly of Memphis, Tennessee, is the newly elected Lieut. Governor of California.

☞The Raleigh *Register* is in its fifty-seventh year.

☞Nebraska Territory has a population of 4,565.

☞The receipts of the Vermont Bible Society the past year were $7,651,35.

### THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Few men can be found now who have the hardihood to assert that there is more than one *National Party*—the Democratic. In view of the general abandonment of the Whig party, and of the rupture of the Know Nothing party at the Philadelphia Convention in June last, all candid men must admit that the Democratic party is the only organization in this country now entitled to the appellation of *National*. That it is National and not merely Sectional, is well establisbed by the history of the country. While all other parties have fused and amalgamated upon local questions and dangerous and exciting *isms*,—the offspring of political corruption, and an overweening thirst for power,—the Democracy have steadily kept in view the great landmarks of Republicanism, and all the guarantees of the Federal Constitution to the States have been maintained and upheld by this great conservative party. The rights of the States have ever been safe under Democratic rule, and the history of the country—the record, from which there can be no appeal—plainly shows that to Democratic policy and Democratic men, the South is largely indebted for her safety and prosperity. In all emergencies, she has looked to the indomitable National Democracy, and never looked in vain.

The following article, taken from an exchange, represents this matter in its proper light, and will enable our readers to appreciate the truth and force of the foregoing remarks. Read it, carefully, and then ask yourself if the Southern people ought not to rally around that glorious banner, under which their interests, their rights, and their safety have been so long preserved.

I. *Admission of Florida as a State into the Union.*

"In June, 1845, Florida appealed for admission into the Union. Her constitution recognized slavery. As usual, the Northern Whigs opposed her admission on account of slavery. But the Democrats, almost to a man in Congress, were true to the constitution. On the passage of the bill for her admission in the House, the yeas were 105, every Northern Democrat but three voting for it; while the nays were 49, and every Northern Whig voting against it. In the Senate, out of 36 votes for the bill, 12 were cast by Northern Democrats, in favor of the bill; while all the negatives (9) were Northern Whigs!"

II. *Wilmot's Proviso in House of Representatives.*

"Again, in the House of Representatives, of Congress, on the 28th of February, 1848, Mr. Putnam submitted the following preamble and resolutions, upon which he demanded the previous question, viz:

'Whereas in the settlement of the difficulties pending with Mexico, territory may be acquired, in which slavery does not exist. And, whereas, Congress, in the organization of the territorial government, at an early period in our political history, established a principle worthy of imitation in all future time, forbidding the existence of slavery in free territory; therefore,

*Resolved*, That in any territory which may be acquired from Mexico over which shall be established territorial government, slavery, or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, should be *forever prohibited;* and that in any act or resolution, establishing such government, a fundamental provision should be inserted to that effect.'

This was the Wilmot Proviso introduced by Mr. Putnam, upon the reading of which Mr. Brodhead (now Democratic United States Senator from Pennsylvania) moved that it be laid on the table. Upon which motion the yeas were 105, nays 93. An analysis of this vote shows the following overwhelming facts, viz: Twenty seven Northern Democrats voted for the motion and against the Proviso—while every Northern Whig voted against the resolution and for the Proviso—21 Northern or Freesoil Democrats voting with them.—Thus showing that while there were a majority of the Northern Democrats for us, the Northern Whigs were unanimously against us."

III. *Wilmot's Proviso in the Senate.*

"Again, while the United States Senate was in secret session on the Mexican treaty, on motion of Mr. Baldwin, to insert, at the end of the 5th article, the following words, to wit:

Provided, That there shall neither be slavery nor involuntary servitude in the territories hereby ceded, otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

After debate, the question was stated—shall these words stand as a part of the 5th article? and it was determined in the negative—yeas 15, nays 38—Hale and Clayton, now Know Nothings, and others voting yes—and among the nays are Cass, Dickinson and Douglas. The following is the classification of the vote, by sections, upon the Proviso:

| | *For.* | *Against.* |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Whigs, . . . | 10 | 00 |
| Southern Whigs, . . . | 2 | 9 |
| Northern Democrats, . . | 3 | 12 |
| Southern Democrats, . . | 00 | 17 |

Thus showing while the Northern Whigs were unanimously against us, three fourths of the Northern Democrats were for us."

IV. The following is the classification of the vote in the house on the Utah bill by sections:

| | *For.* | *Against.* |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Democrats, | 32 | 18 |
| Southern Democrats, | 31 | 15 |
| Northern Whigs, | 10 | 52 |
| Southern Whigs, | 24 | 00 |

Showing nearly two thirds of the Northern Democrats with us, while over five to one of the Northern Whigs were against us.

VOTE ON THE TEXAS AND MEXICO BILL.

| | *For.* | *Against.* |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Democrats, | 32 | 17 |
| Southern Democrats, | 27 | 29 |
| Northern Whigs, | 24 | 50 |
| Southern Whigs, | 25 | 1 |
| | 108 | 97 |

In the Senate the vote was, yeas 27, nays 10—eleven Northern Democrats voting for it, all the Northern Whigs and Freesoilers, and three Democrats, voting against it.

Both of these bills prohibited any legislation upon the slavery question, by squatters, but authorized these territories, when they formed their State government, to come into the Union with or without slavery, as the people might desire.

But let us now observe the vote upon the fugitive slave bills, and it is as follows:

| | *For.* | *Against.* |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Democrats, | 26 | 15 |
| Southern Democrats, | 16 | — |
| Southern Whigs, | 24 | — |
| Northern Whigs, | 4 | 57 |
| Freesoilers, | — | 4 |

Thus showing nearly two thirds of the Northern Democrats for the bill, while there were over fifteen to one of the Whigs that voted against it.

V. *The Finality Resolutions in* 1852.

"But again, notwithstanding these measures had been acquiesced in by the South, the North still clamored, and sent memorials to Congress to repeal the fugitive slave law, &c. In order to commit Congress to them, as a final settlement of the slavery question, in 1852, Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we recognize the binding efficacy of the compromise of the Constitution, and believe it to be the intention of the people generally, as we hereby declare it to be ours individually, to abide such compromise, and to sustain the laws necessary to carry them out—the provision for the delivery of fugitive slaves, and the act of the last Congress for that purpose included—and that we deprecate all further agitation of questions growing out of that provision of the questions embraced in the acts of the late Congress, known as the compromise, and the questions generally connected with the institutions of slavery, as unnecessary, useless and dangerous."

Which after some discussion, was adopted by the following vote, viz:

| *Affirmative.* | | *Negative.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Northern Dem. | 34 | Northern Dem. | 22 |
| Southern Dem. | 39 | Southern Dem. | 11 |
| Southern Whigs, | 29 | Southern Whigs, | 1 |
| Northern Whigs, | 9 | Northern Whigs, | 30 |
| | 101 | | 64 |

VI. *Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law in* 1854.

"But our Northern Whig and Know Nothing enemies, still not being satisfied, attempted again last year to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law, and the following is the vote in the House, where the effort was made, viz:

| | *For.* | *Against.* |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Whigs, | 37 | 5 |
| Northern Democrats, | 8 | 50 |
| Southern Whigs, | — | 17 |
| Southern Democrats, | — | 48 |
| | 45 | 170 |

Here again, on the Fugitive Slave Law, it will be seen that, while we have a vote by the Northern Democrats, of over six to one, in our favor, there is a vote of seven to one, by the Northern Whigs and Know Nothings, against us.

VII. *The Kansas and Nebraska Bill.*

"And now, having thus given the votes of the different parties in Congress for the past ten years, I will close with the vote on the Nebraska bill, which was the last that was given on the slavery question in Congress.—The South wanted the slavery restriction taken off Kansas and Nebraska, placed there by the Missouri Compromise of 1820. The Northern Whigs objected, raved and pitched, and did every thing in their power to defeat it. They made motions, called yeas and nays, and finally got things in such a fix that the friends of the bill began to despair, and feared that, under the rules of the House, they would never get a vote upon it. But, through Mr. Stephens' knowledge of Parliamentary law and tact, the Freesoil Whigs and Democrats were defeated, and the following is the vote in the House, viz:

| | *For.* | *Against.* |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Democrats, | 44 | 43 |
| Southern Democrats, | 55 | 2 |
| Northern Whigs, | — | 48 |
| Southern Whigs, | 14 | 8 |
| | 113 | 100 |

Thus showing a majority of the Northern Democrats were for us, while the Northern Whigs were unanimously against us, backed by seven Southern Whigs and two Southern Democrats. And in the Senate the vote stood thus:

| | *For.* | *Against.* |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Democrats, | 14 | 2 |
| Southern Democrats, | 14 | 1 |
| Southern Whigs, | 9 | 1 |
| Northern Whigs, | | 5 |
| Abolitionists, | | 3 |
| | 37 | 12 |

Thus showing seven to one of the Northern Democratic Senators for us, while the Northern Whigs and Abolitionists were unanimously against us, backed by Houston, of Texas, and Bell, of Tennessee.

THE GRAVE DIGGER GONE.—The following touching paragraph is contained in the Norfolk correspondence of the Petersburg Express:

"William Loring died last night. Mr. Dubbs is also dead. Mr. D. deserves more than a passing notice. He had the superintendence of burying the dead in the three Protestant burying grounds of the city, and most faithfully has he performed his melancholy duties. From the commencement of the fever, he has been incessantly engaged, and assisted during that time in consigning twenty-three hundred persons to the grave. About three days ago, his wife was interred, when he was taken with the fever and has now shared the fate of the many hundred who preceded him. He leaves several children, who in less than one week have been deprived of both father and mother."

After consigning two thousand three hundred to the grave—his own wife among them—the grave digger himself goes at last into the common mother earth.

DEATH OF A COMMODORE.—Commodore John D. Daniel, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Baltimore, died in that city on Monday, in the 73d year of his age.

☞The democratic national committee are to assemble in Washington on the 8th of January next.

### "SAM" ROUTED FROM CHARLESTON.

The municipal elections in Charleston came off on the 7th instant, and resulted in the election of the entire Democratic ticket. One year ago the Know Nothings carried the city, and loud and long were their rejoicings over it; but the sober second thought of the people has rubbed out the blot, and Charleston has returned to her allegiance to the true Southern party.

In regard to this result, the "South Carolinian" of the 10th says:

"The introduction into South Carolina of the Know Nothing party, and the partial success which its advocates have had in giving it an ephemeral existence in Columbia and Charleston, have caused much regret to the friends of equal rights and constitutional obligations. We have never for a moment believed that the doctrines of the party could abide in Southern communities, and especially in South Carolina—unconstitutional, anti-republican, illiberal and unpatriotic as they are, we have felt bound to use our pen and influence to oppose and expose them.

For a time our citizens have been misled by delusive charms of secrecy and good fellowship in a novel association, and have yielded to influences that in their moments of reflection they must regret to the end of their lives. Prevarication and want of candor have been admitted as principles that honorable men might honestly adopt, and distrust and want of confidence have been sown broadcast among friends and brethren that years of dispassionate regret can never restore. Know Nothingism is a rank weed that taints the soil in which it is engrafted, and pollutes its pure streams, so that it will be found hard to rectify them of its injurious contamination.

We might give some curious facts in its history in Columbia, but we forbear—our object is now to congratulate the citizens of the State on the total rout of Sam's legions in South Carolina. No evasion or misrepresentation can be attempted in relation to the recent contest in Charleston; it was an open and avowed marshalling of Samism and Anti-Samism. The nomination was boldly presented by the Know Nothings, and their organization admitted and defended by responsible names. The Southern Rights, Democratic party, came out as boldly in their opposition, and in spite of the attractive influence of the oath bound association, the battle has been fought and the victory is complete. Mr. Miles, the anti-Know Nothing candidate, has been elected by a majority of 416 votes, and his whole ticket has been successful. His opponent, Mr. Richardson, was considered, and properly so, the most popular man in the order, and few out of it had as much personal character, accomplishment and hereditary prestige to bring into such a contest. But the question was *principle*, not the man, and in this relation only can we rejoice at the result."

MAKE LABOR FASHIONABLE.—Gov. Wright, of Indiana, in his address at the New State Fair, alluded in beautiful language to the connection between enlightened agriculture and the development of the social and moral nature of man; between agriculture and independence—between agriculture and the sacredness of domestic relations and endearments—between agriculture and the recognition of that Providence upon whose care the farmer, more than any other man, should from the nature of his pursuits, rely. And of labor, he said:

"At the base of the prosperity of any people lies this great principle—make labor fashionable at home. Educate, instruct, encourage, and offer all the incentives you can offer, to give interest and dignity to labor at home. Enlist the heart and the intellect of the family in the support of a domestic system that will make labor attractive at the homestead. By means of the powerful influences of early home education, endeavor to invest practical labor with an interest that will cheer the heart of each member of the family; and thereby you will give to your household the grace, peace, refinement and attraction which God designed a home should possess."

A WARNING.—A. F. Leonard, Editor of the Norfolk Argus, has been spoken of as a candidate for the Legislature of Virginia.—He most positively declines, upon the ground that he "wants to get to heaven" when he dies. Good thought that.

### LOUISIANA ELECTION.

New Orleans, Nov. 10.

George Eustis, Jr., Know Nothing, has been elected to Congress from the First District of this State; Miles Taylor, Democrat, has beaten T. G. Hunt in the Second District, and T. G. Davidson, Democrat, is ahead in the Third.—The Fourth District has not been heard from.

### LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.

The locomotive of a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, exploded yesterday, near Pennsylvania, killing Mr. Chandler, the fireman, and severely wounding John Wihelm, the engineer, who was blown up above the telegraph wire, which broke with his weight. His thigh was fractured, and he received serious internal injury.

### NEW YORK ELECTION RETURNS.

New York, Nov. 10.

Returns from all the counties of the State excepting four, have been received, giving Headly, the American candidate for Secretary of State, a pluality of nearly 11,000 votes over the Republicans. All the Senatorial Districts, but one, return 9 Americans, 9 Democrats, and 14 Republicans. The Assembly stands—Americans, 28; Republicans, 42; and Democrats, 47.

### BURSTING OF A STEAMBOAT BOILER.

Buffalo, Nov. 10.

The steam propeller Finley burst her boiler, off Port Stanley, Canada West, on Thursday morning. The after portion of the vessel was blown away, and she sunk immediately, by which seven men and one woman were lost. Fifteen persons were saved by clinging to portions of the wreck, and were taken off by a schooner. They arrived at Port Robinson on Friday night.

The girl who was lost in love, has been found.

### AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The Annual Fair of the Buncombe County Agricultural Society came off last Saturday, the 10th instant. The day was fine, and the turn out respectable. Below will be found the awards of the several Committees:

The Committee on Live Stock beg leave to recommend the following premiums, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| J. W. Woodfin, 1 yoke of oxen, | $3 00 |
| E. Clayton, 1 milch cow, | 2 00 |
| B. S. Gash, 1 stallion, | 3 00 |
| J. P. Smith, 1 horse colt, 2 years old, | 2 00 |
| Michael Luther, 1 horse colt, 6 mo. old, | 2 00 |
| Robert Gilliam, 2d best colt, | 1 00 |
| J. W. Woodfin, 1 brood mare, | 2 00 |
| John Burgin, harness horse, | 2 00 |
| J. W. Woodfin, saddle horse, | 2 00 |
| " " Jack, | 3 00 |
| Henry Stephens, 1 four year old mule, | 3 00 |
| N. W. Woodfin, 1 bull, | 2 00 |
| J. W. Woodfin, one 2 year old heifer, | 2 00 |
| J. W. Patton, yearling calf, | 1 00 |
| J. P. Smith, 1 fine bull calf, | 1 00 |
| H. Stephens, 1 lamb 8 mo. old, 120 lbs., | 1 00 |
| A. T. Summey, largest hog, | 1 00 |
| G. W. Shackleford, best lot hogs, | 2 00 |
| N. W. Woodfin, brood sow, | 1 00 |
| B. S. Gash, 1 Jennette, | 2 00 |
| N. W. Woodfin, jack one year old, | 2 00 |
| " " 2d finest cow, | 1 00 |
| J. W. Patton, first best cow, | 2 00 |

The Committee on Domestic Manufactures beg leave to report the following premiums, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| W. T. Dickenson & Co., 2 shuck and cotton Mattrasses, | $2 00 |
| J. W. Wilson, one suit of clothes, | 2 00 |
| " " one fine bridle, | 50 |
| J. & J. Hildebrand, 1 card table, | 1 00 |
| " " 1 work " | 1 00 |
| " " 1 guitar, | 2 00 |
| R. S. Alexander, side saddle, | 2 00 |
| " " set of harness, | 1 00 |
| Mrs. Jane Alexander, fly brush, | 50 |
| " " " infant's dress, | 50 |
| W. D. Rankin, light and heavy harness, | 1 00 |
| " " 2 pieces upper leather, | 1 00 |
| " " 1 calf skin, | 1 00 |
| Jas. M. Smith, sole leather, | 1 00 |
| " " " specimen of flour, | 1 00 |
| Daniel Mills, pair of boots, | 2 00 |
| Mrs. J. H. Murphey, patch-work quilt, | 1 00 |
| " " " specimens of yarn and starch, | 1 00 |
| H. Stephens, specimens of blankets, | 2 00 |
| Miss Mary A. Baird, collar and under sleeves, | 1 00 |
| J. R. Shuford, flannel and basket, | 50 |
| Miss Mary Shackelford, embroid'd dress, | 50 |
| Mrs. T. P. McClure, muslin collar, | 50 |
| Mrs. Sarah A. Smith, peach preserves, | 50 |
| " " " " quince jelly, | 50 |
| " " " " domestic carpet, | 50 |
| A. T. Summey, best butter, | 1 00 |
| A. B. Jones, woollen socks, | 50 |
| Mrs. N. W. Woodfin, quince marmelade, | 50 |
| N. W. Woodfin, specimen of smithing, | 3 00 |
| Miss Rebecca Richmond, embroidered chair pattern, | 2 00 |
| Miss Alice Sheldon, pair of ottomans, | 50 |
| Miss J. Wagner, " " " | 50 |
| Miss Mary J. Nabb, mats and basket, | 50 |
| Miss Anna Woodfin, mats, | 50 |

The Committee on Poultry beg leave to report the following premiums, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| J. R. Shuford, coop of Shanghai chickens | 1 00 |
| Col. W. M. Hardy, pair African geese, | 50 |
| G. W. Shackelford, Muscovy ducks, | 50 |

I. B. SAWYER, *Sec'y.*

☞The peach and cherry crop in some parts of Mason county, Ky., are in bloom again.

☞In Perry county, Indiana, at the late term of the county court, there were no less than twenty-two applications for divorce.

☞The Tennessee State Capitol, at Nashville, was lighted up by gas for the first time on the night of the 8th ult.

'Gracious,' cried an old lady the other day 'if the world does come to an end next year, what shall I do for snuff?'

The *Alta California* newspaper in San Francisco has been sold by the Sheriff for $11,000. There are thirteen daily papers in that city.

Gardner R. Earles has been sentenced to be hung at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 7th of December, for the murder of his wife.

People who expect to go to heaven by dropping a shilling in the contribution box on Sunday, and shave a dozen poor devils of ten times that sum on Monday, to make up for it, are as likely to have a seat in paradise as an ox express is to beat the summer lightning.

The editor of the Easton (Md.) Star has received from Mr. J. Williams a sample of a second crop of peaches grown this year.

It is estimated that three hundred thousand hogs will be slaughtered at Louisville this season, against two hundred and eighty five thousand last year.

It is said that six thousand Irishmen, aside from other laborers, perished in the construction of the Panama Rail Road.

The Louisville Kentucky Courier of Wednesday says: The Pork market is dull both here and elsewhere, and buyers are very backward in their offers, and prices are unsettled. We hear of no material contracts, but understand that hogs are offered at six cents nett for December delivery.

[From the Raleigh Standard.]

### Know Nothingism again Unveiled.

The modern faction, styled Know Nothings, changes so often, that it keeps Democrats on the *qui vive* to keep up with it. Since the exposure made last summer there have been such changes as the leaders no doubt thought would throw their opponents off the scent; but somehow things *will leak out*, and they can't prevent it. Below we give the letter of P. F. Pescud, President of the State Council, convening the dark brotherhood on the 19th ultimo. It will occur to the reader that this midnight faction prostituted the opportunity afforded them by the State Fair to their own ends—a fact that, we fear, will work injury to the Fair. But what care these political desperadoes for the good of the State? The offices is all they want, and other interests may look out for themselves. It will be remembered that it is pretended that all secrecy is abolished; but have we any publication of the delegates here? Do we know who abolished this secrecy, or by what authority it is done? Have we the names of the officers or delegates? Not one word is published to corroborate the assertion that the secrecy is dispensed with. It is still a secret, midnight conclave. Even the platform adopted, poor as it is, is without a witness to prove its genuineness. But we are digressing. We invite our readers at once to a rich repast of Mr. Pescud's letter, with the key to the password:

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 1, 1855.

To

President of Council, No. N. C.

DEAR SIR: In virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution of the State Council, I have concluded to anticipate the regular time of meeting of the State Council by a few weeks, and to convene the same in this City on Friday, 19th day of October.

This will be during the week of the Agricultural State Fair, and those delegates who may wish to attend the Fair, will have an opportunity of doing so.

The reason why I have thus anticipated the regular time of meeting of the State Council is to enable the State Council to take such action as they may deem proper, *in view of a call for a National Convention of the Order, to be held in Cincinnati, on the 21st day of November next.*

This call for an extraordinary meeting of a National Convention of the American party at that time and place, *originated in the North*, and has reference to the position of *our Northern brethren, on the question of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and their desire for its restoration.*

In this movement are involved questions deeply affecting Southern rights and Southern sentiment. It will be for the State Council to decide what action they will take in the premises.

There are other matters of importance requiring the consideration of the State Council. That body must decide upon the time and place of holding the next American Convention, for the nomination of a candidate for Governor. It will have to appoint the ten delegates to the next National Council; and to appoint two delegates to represent the State at large in the Convention to nominate President and Vice President of the U. S., to be held in Philadelphia on the 22nd of February next. It will also be called on to lay down a platform of principles for the American Order in North Carolina. You will therefore please allow me to suggest to you the importance of convening your Council at once, for the appointment of two delegates to represent you in the State Council. And if your Council has not paid its regular dues, under the call for the same in May last, you will please send up the same by your delegates, the sum of 4 cents for each member; as the State Council is now in debt, having incurred considerable expense in printing, liability for salaries of officers, and payment to the delegates to the National Council.

The importance of sustaining some paper is another matter that will require the consideration of the State Council.

A large attendance is necessary, in order to a more efficient organization of the American party in this State; and it is therefore to be hoped that every subordinate Council will be represented.

P. F. PESCUD, *Pres't S. C.*

WM. H. HARRISON, *Sec. S. C.*

KEY TO PASS-WORD:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J |
| o | ‖ | 17 | 25 | ? | 18 | 10 | 2 | & | 11 |
| K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T |
| 19 | 20 | 5 | ‡ | § | 13 | 22 | ! | ¶ | 4 |
| U | V | W | X | Y | Z | | | | |
| $ | 15 | 23 | † | ☞ | ∼ | | | | |

PASS-WORD AT OUTSIDE DOOR:

‖ ? 23 o ! ? § 18 [Beware of

EXPLANATION AT INSIDE DOOR:

§ $ ! ? 5 ‡ ? 5 & ? ¶ our enemies]

That key is quite ingenious, and it is a pity that the talent wasted on it had not been devoted to a better purpose. One of the objects for assembling the Council seems to have been to appoint delegates to the abolition wing of the Know Nothing Convention at Cincinnati on the 21st of this month. This will strike Southern men as something startling. Who were appointed to attend that Convention? All secresy is abolished, but we are not told who are the delegates. Men are appointed to go into a Convention, the avowed purpose of which is to take steps to restore the Missouri Compromise, and yet we are not told who these men are. The Convention is called by "Northern brethren," but our Southern Know Nothings appoint delegates to go and beg to be admitted as members.

Another rich feature is that 4 cent dun.—Come up and pay for your scalps—they are valued at just 4 cents each. Our opinion is that too great a value has been place on nineteen twentieths of them.

But the "State Council is in *debt.*" So young and yet so extravagent! The poor baby wants "pap," and failing to get that, goes in debt for something else—perhaps for cigars or 4 cent drinks. What a beautiful child.

But what paper was selected as the "organ?" All secresy is abolished, but we are not informed. We guess it was the Star, as that paper has recommended itself by outlying all others. This will account for the platform's being only "almost unobjectionable" to the Register.

But we reserve further comments for a future day.

☞Several Mormon Missionaries have made their appearance in Ireland.

## A Big Brothel--A Peep into the Bowers of Free Love.

The Northern cities, the development of their capabilities aided by foreign communionists, atheists, Passional Attractionists, and such like gentry, bid fair to reach a degree of turpitude that may fairly entitle them to be described in the words which the poet puts into the mouth of the Doge, when he curses Venice:

"——Scorned by the vicious even for such vices
As in the monstrous grasp of their conception
Defy all codes to image or to name them—
Vice without splendor, sin without relief
Even from the gloss of love to smooth it o'er,
But in its stead coarse lusts of habitude,
Prurient yet passionless, *cold, studied lewdness,*
*Depraving nature's frailty to an art!*"

An admirable limning, we think. Certes, Byron must have had the *entree* of some Passional Attraction Club, to be able thus, to epitomise its principles!

To go on: A country editor, lately on a visit to New York, was furnished with a ticket, which secured his admission to a meeting of a Club now in operation, in that city, on the foundation of Passional attraction. [We hope our good brother went with good intentions, and came out with pure hands, but—he had better staid away!] The scenes he witnessed in that den of worse than prostitution, he makes public, as far as he can do so, without offending the conventionalities of society—we mean of such society as is not tinctured with the Free Love doctrines. This report re-appears in some of the New York dailies, accompanied by expressions of condemnation and disgust from some, and by skilful palliations in others. For instance, the Tribune speaks of it as "a social experiment"—as if bawdy houses were not as old as the hills, and any attempt to make a whole community such on an enlarged scale, were not altogether damnable.

At the bottom of the New York movement are some French Philosophers, who preach a sort of doctrine that man is free to follow his attractions—and woman, also—that marriage is a social vice; that the only natural commerce of the sexes, is that which is induced by the impulses—or attractions—of individuals towards each other. It is admitted that these "attractions" are often not permanent; but the rule, as developed, is to keep trying until the affections are securely anchored. The English of all this, is—promiscuous sexual intercourse—unlimited lust—the social *status* of Sodom! It has, however, grown, and thriven, and prospered, in the great and civilized and christian city of New York, drawing scores of those heretofore considered decent and virtuous, within the influence of its hellish sensuality. Like a vast, pestilent fungus, it has shot up in a day, poisoning the atmosphere of society, withering virtue, bestalizing rational creatures, and causing men to wonder that such monstrous vice does not bring down for its own destruction, speedy thunder-bolts from on high!

Our country editor found a delightful suit of rooms occupied by the Club. Elegant furniture, tasteful appointments of every description were there. There was music and there was dancing. Educated and accomplished men participated in the festivities; and beautiful women and girls had their waists encircled by the arms of their free love admirers, on sofas and couches. Our investigating brother from the country—who, by the bye, seems to be a sharp fellow, and quite expert in "putting this and that together"—discovered, ever and anon, the wanton glances and the lecherous signals of the revellers. After a while, a *lady-member* quite frankly explained to him the practical working of the system, and pointed out to him women—who a few weeks before were reputed pure and highly respectable—that has since that time submitted to the embraces of more than one of the *philosophers* then in the room. In particular, one poor French girl, of elegant form and beautiful, though haggard features, was pointed out to him, as having lived as the mistress of half dozen of the male devils, within as many weeks—and without finding the permanent Passional Attraction. She will doubtless continue to seek it through life. And this poor deluded girl, it is said, was not many weeks ago pure and respectable and "altogether lovely."

Can we wonder, that in a society where such elements as these exists, abolition vagaries should be produced! A society which submits to the existence of such an association, even on the most limited scale, in its midst must be depraved to its inmost core. Such, we believe, is New York—a very "Sea Sodom—Gehenna of the Waters! We can only look for destructive principles and action, social and political, where such infinite and ineffable impurity has found a "local habitation and a name."—*Montgomery Mail.*

## Preservation of Potatoes for Seed.

Mr. J. N. Chandler, a correspondent of the Patent office at Washington, speaking of the preservation of potatoes for seed, says the potato, when first obtained from its native mountains, was a small, watery, and even bitter tuber, but by cultivation it has been brought into so high and refined a state, that most of the countries of the civilized globe look at it as one of the most important articles of food. In answer to the question, by what means has it been made a chief article of food, he says, *by violating the laws of Nature:*

"Every one who has ever noticed the difference between the flavor of a potato in the fall when first dug, and one in the spring which has been kept in a dry cellar, has observed that the flavor becomes much impaired—much more so than those which are buried in holes in the earth, where they retain nearly all of their freshness and vitality. It has also been observed that farmers who have small and inconvenient cellars, keep their potatoes in better condition than those who keep them in large cool ones. Hence storing them in the latter, and letting them wilt before planting, they become weakened in their nature, and are subject to degeneracy, and finally to disease.

"In order to obtain good potatoes, for seed, make choice of a small spot of arable land on which water will not stand—an eastern locality and new ground are the best—plowed early in the spring, and furrowed four or five inches deep, two and a half feet apart. Select middle sized potatoes which have touched the ground during the winter previous, but do not cut them. Drop one every seven inches along the furrows and cover them by filling the furrows with earth. Then cover them with a top-dressing of forest leaves or straw two inches deep. As soon as the tops of the young plants are two inches high, pass between them with a shovel plow, with a hoe, destroying the weeds and leveling the ground; do not hill. This is all you have to do until fall. When the ground begins to freeze cover with straw chaff, or forest leaves, six inches deep, to keep them from frost. Your potatoes will now have a chance to ripen and rest during the winter. In this way, you will have the greatest yield and best quality. Continue this course from year to year, and the rot will not only disappear, but your crop will increase from twenty-five to one hundred per cent. The third year you may increase your field crop by plowing in fine manure. "You will now have had nature's course."

## The Editorial Profession in California.

Editorial life in California is described in a vein of extravagant humor by one of the fraternity. Referring to the daily duties which devolved upon the members of the press; he gives this order of proceedings to be followed by the editor:

"First Gets up in the morning at 10 o'clock; dresses himself—puts on his hat, in which are six or seven bullet holes, and goes to a restaurant for breakfast. After breakfast starts to the office to look over the papers, and discovers that he is called a coward in one of them, a liar in another, and a puppy in another, he smiles at the pleasant prospect of having something to do; fills out and despatches three blank challenges—a ream or two of which he always keeps on hand, ready printed; commences writing a leader, when, as the clock strikes 11, a large man, with a cowhide in one hand, a pistol in the other, and a bowie knife in his belt, walks in and asks if his name is————; he answers by knocking the intruder down two pairs of stairs with a chair. At 12 o'clock finds that his challenges have been accepted, and suddenly remembers that he has a little affair of that day at 3; goes out, kills his man, and comes in and dines on stewed grizly, starts for the office, and, while going there, gets mixed up in the street row, and has the heel of his boot shot off by accident; laughs to think how beautifully it was done; arrives at his sanctum and finds an "infernal machine" upon the table; knows what it is, and merely pitches it out of the window to explode under some market-vender's cart wheel; writes an article on "moral reform," and then starts for the theatre, is attacked on the corner of a dark alley by three men, kills two of them and takes the other to the station house. Returning to the office at eleven o'clock at night, kills a dog with a paving stone; gets run over with a cab, and has the tail of his coat slitted by a thrust from a knife; and two bullet holes through his beaver as he steps within his own door; smiles at his escape; writes until two o'clock, and then turns in, with the happy consciousness of having two duels to fight the next day."

BEAUTIFUL.—The following beautiful sentiment uttered by C. C. Carrigan, Esq., at a late Democratic festival at Philadelphia is eloquent and truthful.

In sunshine or in storm, come weal or wo, we will stand by the faith of our fathers.—They may strip us of the green leaves of success; they may lop off one by one the branches of our strength, but the old Democratic trunk will still stand, and lift aloft its defiant front. Moored in the rifted rock of the Constitution—proof to the tempest shock of all fanaticism, "Firmer he roots him, the ruder it blows."

The price in New York for the very best of butter is only twenty-eight cents per pound.

Horse-shoes without nails are coming into voguein New York.

Sales of corn in the field are reported to have been made in Montgomery county, Ill., at $5 to $7 per acre, being equal to 10 or 12 cents per bushel.

Wisconsin, by her new census, has a population of 552,109, against 305,391, in 1850. Gain in five years, 246,718, or about eighty per cent. There are but 788 blacks in the State.

Benj. Brandreth, the great pill doctor, is a candidate for the New York Senate. He ought to be able to work himself through.

The Indians regard a thin husk on corn as an indication of a mild winter. This being true, the one just approaching will be of the gentle kind, as the husks are said to be very thin.

It will require 1,599,500 acres of the public lands to satisfy the Land Warrants already issued.

A fellow in jail wishes he had the small pox, so he could "break out," he has tried everything else he says, but he can't come it.

Mr. Brayton, of Buffalo, N. Y. has patented a machine for making nuts for screws. The whole operation is done in an instant, and the nut comes out perfectly smooth and true, and without any crooks or flaws in the iron, the compressing of the bar while being cut making it perfectly solid.

The other day a school girl was married in Portland, Me. Another little girl, of the same school, about eleven years of age, said to her parents—"Why, don't you think —— is married, and she hasn't gone through fractions yet!"

The Dublin Hospital Gazette states that diseased teeth have been rendered insensible to pain by a cement composed of Canada balsam and slacked lime, which is to be inserted in the hollow of a tooth, like a pill. It is stated that such pills afford immediate relief in all toothaches but chronic cases of inflammation.

A man who goes to church to chew tobacco and spit on the floor, ought to be taken by the head and heels and scrubbed upon the soiled spot until it is made clean.

The population of Illinois according to the census just taken, will exceed 1,300,000. The population in 1850 was 851,370, and in 1830 it was 157,445.

The Rochester American thinks young ladies should never object to being kissed by editors; they should make every allowance for the *freedom of the press.*

## CONTENT.

BY ALICE CARY.

My house is low and small,
But behind a row of trees,
I catch the golden fall
Of the sunset in the seas,
And a stone wall hanging white,
With the roses of May,
Were less pleasant to my sight
Than the fading of to-day—
From a brook a heifer drinks,
In a field of pasture ground,
With wild violets and pinks
For a border all around.

My house is small and low,
But the willow by the door
Doth a cool, deep shadow throw,
In the summer, on my floor;
And in long and rainy nights,
When the limbs leaves of are bear,
I can see window lights
Of the homesteads other where.

My house is small and low,
But with pictures such as these,
Of the meadow and the row
Of illuminated trees;
And the heifer as she drinks
From the field of meadow ground,
With the violets and pinks
For a border all around—
Let me never, foolish, pray
For a vision wider spread
But contented, only say,
Give me, Lord, my daily bread.

ANOTHER BABY.—They have got a new "baby elephant" up town, the product of one of the elephants belonging to Barnum's travelling menagerie. Being too unwell to go upon her usual summer tour, it was left at home to recuperate for a season. The result is this addition to the elephantine domestic circle. Both Buffon and Goldsmith tell us, as a scientific fact, that elephants never gestate in captivity. However prolific in their natural state, they never give birth in the domestic condition, those authorities assure us, to other captives; and such used to be the case. But a few years ago, one of the female elephants in the Zoological Garden, at Regent's Park, London, set the example. An elephant in Paris followed it within a twelvemonth. A year after an elephant in this city gave us an imitation; and now, as if our country must still keep ahead of all competition, behold, we have another!

These baby elephants are very interesting objects. They are perfectly formed throughout, and differ from their parents only in size—but that difference is so amazing that it becomes ludicrous; and when you see the baby walking to and fro under its mother, you cannot resist the impulse to laugh at the oddity of the comparison. And then the bulky mother's care of her baby is so human like and affectionate! Give the baby an apple, for instance—the mother elephant first takes it in her trunk, examines it closely, and then returns it to her infant to eat, having apparently satisfied herself that it is all right.—And so with everything else. The watchful care, the jealous fondness, the assiduous and untiring attention of the parent monster, is eminently worthy of imitation by many a being who makes profession of a greater share of intelligence.

## Married,

In this place, on the 7th instant, by Rev. John Reynolds, Mr. H. F. Wolstenholme to Miss Adaline Perry.

## NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Capital Stock in the Jonathan's Creek and Tennessee Mountain Turnpike Company, has been taken, and the Road will be let to the lowest bidders for construction, on TUESDAY 20th instant, commencing at Maj. Robert Boyd's, on Jonathan's Creek, Haywood county.

WM. H. THOMAS, *Pres.*

Nov. 15, 1855.

## ASHEVILLE
### Mutual Insurance Company,

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

*James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.*

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications should be addressed to
J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

## FAIR WARNING!

THE subscriber having determined to leave Asheville on the 1st day of January next, is compelled to close his business here by that time.—All persons indebted to him, by note or account, are therefore requested for the last time to call and settle. His business must be wound up, peaceably if it can, by law if it must.

The large and elegant assortment of fashionable

READY-MADE CLOTHING

now on hand, will be sold at prices astonishingly low. In fact, the Clothes have to be sold between this and the first day of January, and all who want bargains had better strike while the opportunity lasts. A little pile of money will purchase a tremendous pile of clothing now. Be quick—you will never see the like again.

Country merchants can replenish their stock as cheap here as in New York or Charleston.—Fact—try it.

J. B. LOWENBERG.

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.
Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

## "Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent *to make their mark* in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

## MINERALOGY,
### Assaying, Civil and Mining
Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

## Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership foa the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Buggy Poles, Carriage Poles, Single Trees, Splinterbars, bent and straight Shafts, Spring Bars, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishmenmt, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

June 28, 1855. 1y.

## Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

## Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. H. Vanbokkelen, Proprietor.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "Clarendon Iron Works," solicits orders for

Steam Engines of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine, and other Water wheels,
Rice field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Fine and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

*The Mechanical Department*

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

*REPAIR WORK*

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

October 15. tf

## Cancers Can Be Cured.

*DR. CLOPTON*

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-heads, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, gnot, old sores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars, for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., April 19, 1855.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doeskins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

## Holston Conference Female COLLEGE.

*ASHEVILLE, N. C.*

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

*Rates of Tuition Per Session of* 10 *Months:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Preparatory Department, | $13 00 |
| 1st Collegiate Class, | 17 00 |
| 2d " " | 21 00 |
| 3d " " | 25 00 |
| 4th " " | 30 00 |
| Music on Piano and Guitar, each | 30 00 |
| Use of Piano, $2; Guitar, $1. | |
| French, Latin, or Greek, | 10 00 |
| Drawing and Painting, | 10 00 |
| Embroidery, | 16 00 |
| Contingent Fee, | 2 00 |
| Board in Steward's Hall, per week, | 1 50 |
| Washing per dozen, extra, | 37 1-2 |

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees is, that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time; the reasons for which are so *obvious* that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra, hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

DAVID C. TAYLOR and LADY, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jackonet—Winter, mazarine blue worsted. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE,
Sec. Board of Trustees.

Asheville, June 25, 1855. tf

## CITY HOTEL,
(*FORMERLY HARRISON'S,*)

CORNER OF LAUREL AND RICHARDSON STREETS,

HARDY & BRYANT

RESPECTFULLY announces to their friends and the public generally, that they have taken charge of this house, and are refitting and furnishing on the latest and most approved style, and intend to spare neither pains nor expense in making it a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Their table will, at all times, be supplied with the best the market and season can afford. They have secured the services of experienced and attentive servants; in short, made every arrangement necessary to the establishment of a first-rate house, and they hope by close and strict attention to the wants and comfort of their guests, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Mr. Hardy's long experience, and deservedly wide-spread popularity as a caterer for the public taste, is a sufficient guarantee of the success of the CITY HOTEL.

Mr. Bryant is by no means a new hand in the business, having been engaged for a few years past in that well known and popular Hotel, the Montgomery (Alabama) Exchange.

☞Their Omnibuses and Carriages will at all times be in readiness at the different Depots, to convey patrons to the Hotel, FREE OF CHARGE.

August 16, 1855.

## FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

## CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

THIS Hotel situated in the centre of the town of Charlotte, convenient to all the places of business—is still kept open for public accommodation. The proprietor has been engaged in keeping a public house at this stand for fourteen years. He now offers to the use of the public a new edition of his former house greatly enlarged and improved, presenting in front a two story **Verandah** 100 feet in length by 12 feet in width, handsomely shaded by trees in the side walk, affording a pleasant promenade at all hours of the day.

The house is thoroughly furnished throughout, and in every part of it creature comforts are abundant and tangible, especialy in the **Dining Room**, where the inner man is renewed day by day.

Connected with this Hotel are stables affording room for 100 horses, abundantly furnished with grain and provender, attended by faithful and obliging hostlers.

The proprietor feels confident that with his long experience and many new advantages added to his own native disposition to be pleasing and agreeable, he is prepared to offer to his friends and the rest of mankind, as many comforts and as much good cheer as will be found anywhere, perhaps a little more so.

J. B. KEER.

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 23, 1855. 3m.

## $100 REWARD.

*SOUTH CAROLINA—CHESTER DISTRICT.*

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 20th of October

A NEGRO WOMAN and 3 Children.

The two eldest, boys, are mulattos; the youngest black and a female. The ages of the children—eldest five years, the second three, the youngest one. Supposed to be in the possession of Thomas Wilson. Said Wilson is the rise of 6 feet high, middle aged, had large whiskers when he left, pale eyes, one eye weak and runs water, hair brown. He may make for a free State.

I will give for the apprehension of said Negros, Fifty Dollars; and Fifty Dollars for the thief.

VALENTINE ATKINSON.

Chester C. H., S. C., Oct. 27, 1855.

## BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

James M. Blair & Co.

ARE now receiving, and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of every style of

GOODS,

suitable to this market. One of the firm has just returned from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, where he selected with great care an entire new stock of the most desirable Goods to be found in those cities; and having made his purchases early in the season, he was enabled to avail himself of the newest and best styles of Goods to be found. Buying at cash prices and selling for cash, they feel confident that the heading of this advertisement is the "truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and they invite the community at large to come and judge for themselves. They can, in an advertisement only call attention to a few things, as compared with their general stock. Among them,

### Groceries.

Sugar, coffee, salt, molasses, rice, fish, pepper, ginger, spice, cheese, tobacco, snuff, indigo, madder, &c.

### Dry Goods.

Every variety and style of bleached and brown shirting and sheetings; brown and bleached drills; osnaburgs; bed ticking; linseys; calicos, muslins; de lains; worsted plaids; merenos; alpacas; rich black and fancy silks; ginghams; laces; cloths; cassimers; vestings; Ken. janes; tweeds, kerseys; gloves; blankets; cot., linen and silk handkerchiefs; flannels; suspenders; sewing silk; spool thread; floss; assorted yarn; crewel; Irish linen; cambrics; and just whatever else is wanted in this line.

*DRUGS AND MEDICINES.*

All the assorted Drugs to cure all the diseases "that flesh is heir to." Sweet and castor oil; turpentine; varnishes; paints; salts; brushes; glass; putty; soaps; hair oil; logwood; cigars; and perfumery of every description.

### Boots and Shoes.

An assortment never surpassed in this market, will be constantly kept on hand—being determined to keep up the *under-standing* of the community at all hazards. Come, then, and examine the ladies, gentlemen, girls, boys, misses, children, and infant's slippers, ties, pumps, gaiters, bootees, buskins; goat, morocco, kip and calf shoes; boots of every style; Miles boots and ladies shoes; together with a full stock of sole and upper leather; shoe thread, &c.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c.

Their style of hats, caps, bonnets, &c., is perfect; children, boys and girls, men and women, may all get what is '*just suited to their mind*" by calling in, from a ten cent palm leaf to a five dollar Broadway beaver! Palm leaf, straw, leghorn, panama, wool, fur, silk, plush, velvet—*everything!*

*HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.*

Iron; steel; nails; axes; shovels; spades; trace chains; drawing chains; drawing knives; saws; files; augers; chissels; locks; screws; hinges; butts; latches; spoons; scissors; knives and forks; shears, pocket and pen knives; squares; compasses; dividers; tea kettles; smoothing irons; and-irons; bridle bits; stirrups; shoe knives; candle-sticks; coffee mills; double bladed barlows; and all other such warlike instruments as are usually kept in this line.

### CLOTHING.

Their stock of ready made clothing consists of pants, vests, shirts, drawers; over, dress and frock coats; sacktees and talmas, varying in price from fifty cents to twenty dollars. Ye that wish the outer man adorned as becometh the character of fashionable gentlemen, at prices as yet unequalled in Western Carolina give us a call. Tailors stand aside, for we intend to give the people "fits" without medicine, sickness, depression and prostration!

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Saddles, bridles, harness, fancy baskets, toys, rich carpeting, table covers, stationary, spun yarn, crockery ware, pins, needles, carpet bags, and all those other little notions that one forgets till they are gone. All are here.

Asheville, October 4, 1855.

## J. T. GIBSON,

*ATTORNEY AT LAW,*

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 28, 1855.

## GREAT ATTRACTION!!!
### New Spring and Summer
### GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all,* to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

## Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at
*W.* D. RANKIN & Co's.

## Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

*Receiving and Forwarding*
### GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

*SMITH & McDOWELL*

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

BY AUTHORITY.

## Laws of the United States.

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[CHAPTER CLXXV.]

An Act making Appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of Government, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty six, and for other Purposes.

(CONTINUED.)

That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and required to settle and adjust the accounts of John Adair, collector of customs at Astoria, Oregon, upon fair and equitable principles, taking into consideration the particular circumstances of the case.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That there shall be paid to the surveyor-general of Washington Territory and the officers employed under him, the same amount of compensation as is allowed to the surveyor-general of New Mexico, and the officers employed under him.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That, in accordance with the memorial of the Menominee Indians to the President and Congress, dated the fourth of October, eighteen hundred and fifty four, and executed in general council of the nation, the Secretary of the Treasury pay to Richard W. Thompson, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, one half of the amount stipulated in said memorial, and in an agreement of said Indians with said Thompson dated the fifteenth of February, eighteen hundred and fifty one, for his services as attorney for said Indians in the prosecution of a claim in their behalf for additional compensation for lands ceded by them to the United States by the treaty of eighteen hundred add forty eight, and that the sum so paid be deducted from the annuities when due and payable, that are to be paid to the said Indians under the treaty of the twelfth of May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, and the amendments thereto.

For rebuilding and repairs of the building for the branch mint at New Orleans, fifty five thousand dollars.

For the erection of a building for a court house, post-office, and other public purposes, at Indianapolis, Indiana, fifty thousand dollars.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That to enable the President of the United States to contract with Hiram Powers, for some work of art executed or to be executed by him, and suitable for the ornament of the Capitol, a sum not exceeding twenty five thousand dollars.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to sell the United States court house and the water-lot belonging to the United States, at Detroit, Michigan, on which the custom house, post office, and court house was directed to be constructed under the provisions of the second section of the act approved fifth [fourth] August, eighteen hundred and fifty four; and to apply so much of the proceeds as may be necessary to the purchase of a suitable site for said building as is therein provided for, and on which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to erect said building.

For fulfilling treaty with the Chippewa Indians, negotiated February twenty second, eighteen hundred and fifty five, one hundred and ninety seven thousand, two hundred and eighty six dollars and sixty six cents.

For fulfilling treaties with the Winnebagoes, per articles of twenty seventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty five, seventy three thousand seven hundred dollars.

For fulfilling the articles with the Umpquas and Calapooias of the Umpqua Valley, Oregon, of the twenty ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, twenty three thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars.

For fulfilling the articles negotiated November eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty four, with certain bands of Chasta, Scoton, and Umpqua Indians, thirty five thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars.

For fulfilling treaty with the Rogue River Indians, per articles of fifteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For fulfilling the articles negotiated December twenty sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty four, with certain bands of Indians of Puget's Sound, Washington Territory, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For fulfilling the articles negotiated January tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, with certain confederated bands of Calapooia, Molala, and Clackamas Indians, of Oregon, sixty two thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

For the increased pay of Indian agents and pay of additional agents authorized by the act passed the first March, eighteen hundred and fifty five, six thousand three hundred and seventy five dollars.

For the increase of pay to Indian sub-agents, authorized by the act passed March first, eighteen hundred and fifty five, one thousand three hundred and thirty four dollars.

For pay of three Indian agents in California, per act twenty eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, and act passed March first, eighteen hundred and fifty five, twelve thousand dollars.

For expenses of the reconnoissance of the boundary line between the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, one thousand dollars.

For fulfilling treaty with the Wyandott Indians of thirty first January, eighteen hundred and fifty five: *Prvvided*, That the appropriations made for said Indians by the Indian appropriation bill passed at this session of Congress are hereby repealed: one hundred and twenty eight thousand five hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty seven cents.

For arrearages due the Choctaw Indians under various treaty stipulations, as per report on statement of the proper accounting officer of the treasury, transmitted by the Secretary of the Interior, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the tenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty three, to be paid over or expended for the benefit of the Choctaw nation, as may be requested by the authorized delegation thereof now in Washington, ninety two thousand two hundred fifty eight dollars and fifty cents.

APPROVED, March 3, 1855.

[CHAPTER CXCVIII.]

An Act making Appropriations for the Naval Service, for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six:—

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers, and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, three million five hundred and fifteen thousand one hundred and eleven dollars: *Provided*, That the compensation of the chiefs of Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair, and of Medicine and Surgery, be the same as now allowed to the other chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department, and that the deficiency be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several navy yards and stations, one hundred and twenty four thousand four hundred and eighty dollars. And such further sum as may be necessary for paying to the clerks and others in the Washington navy yard the compensation authorized by the act approved April tweuty second, eighteen hundred and fifty four.

That in lieu of two thousand dollars per annum, the maximum of compensation now allowed by law to navy agents, there shall be allowed two per centum commission on the first hundred thousand dollars, or under, disbursed by them; and one per centum on every succeeding one hundred thousand dollars, or under, disbursed by them, until the compensation reaches the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, which amount shall be the maximum of compensation of said agents: *Provided*, That the compensation named herein shall be in lieu of all extra compensation for services of every nature and description, rendered by navy agents, by order of the Navy Department, from and after the passage of this act. *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to reduce the salary to which any navy agent is entitled under existing laws.

For provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers, and seamen, including engineers and marines attached to vessels for sea-service, six hundred and eighty six thousand two hundred dollars.

That the purser of the navy at Washington, District of Columbia, shall, from and after the passage of this act, receive the same pay as is now allowed by law to the pursers at the navy yards at Boston, New York, Norfolk and Pensacola: *Provided*, That when pursers of the navy shall be appointed inspectors of provisions, clothing, and small stores, they shall while so acting, receive the same compensation as the pursers of the navy yard to which they may be attached.

For surgeons' necessaries and appliances for the sick and hurt of the navy, including the marine corps, thirty four thousand three hundred and twenty five dollars.

For increase, repair, armament, and equipment of the navy, including the wear and tear of vessels in commission, fuel for steamers, and purchase of hemp for the navy, two million seven hundred and ninety nine thousand five hundred dollars.

To continue the construction of the six steam frigates authorized to be built by an act of the first session of the thirty third Congress, three million of dollars.

For Steven's war steamer, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy, may, at his discretion, apply the said sum, in whole or in part, during the fiscal year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty five.

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to carry into effect the "joint resolution respecting the Arctic expedition, commanded by Passed Assistant Surgeon, E. K. Kane," or so much thereof as may be necessary, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For ordnance and ordnance stores and small arms, including incidental expenses, five hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For preparing for publication the American Nautical Almanac, twenty thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

For the purchase of nautical instruments required for the use of the navy, for repairs of the same, and also of astronomical instruments; and for the purchase of nautical books, maps, and charts, and for backing and binding the same, twenty three thousand dollars.

For printing and publishing sailing directions, hydrographical survey. and astronomical observations, ten thousand dollars.

For models, drawing and copying, postage, freight, and transportation, and for working lithographic press, including chemicals, for keeping grounds in order, for fuel and lights, and for all other contingent expenses of the hydrographical office and United States observatory, seven thousand six hundred dollars.

For continuing the publication of the series of wind and current charts, and for defraying all the expenses connected therewith, eighteen thousand dollars.

For the wages of persons employed at the observatory and hydrographical office, viz: one lithographer, one instrument maker, two watchmen, and one porter, three thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to pay the salary of Professor James P. Espy, for the current fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty six, two thousand dollars; the payment to be made in the same manner and under the like control as former appropriations for meteorological observations.

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: Freight and transportation, printing and stationery, advertising in newspapers, books, maps, models, and drawings, purchase and repair of fire-engines and machinery, repairs of and attending to steam engines in navy yards, purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen, and driving teams, carts, timber wheels, and the purchase and repairs of workmen's tools, postage of public letters, fuel, oil, and candles for navy yards and shore stations, pay of watchmen, and incidental labor, not chargeable to any other appropriation, labor attending the delivery of stores on civil stations, wharfage, dockage, and rent, travelling expenses of officers and others under orders, funeral expenses, store and office rent, stationery, fuel, commissions and pay of clerks to navy-agents and stockkeepers, flags, awnings, and packing-boxes, premiums and other expenses of recruiting, apprehending deserters, per diem pay to persons attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry, and other services authorized by law, pay to judges advocate, pilotage and towage of vessels and assistance to vessels in distress, bills of health, and quarantine expenses of the United States Navy in foreign ports, eight hundred and forty two thousand and forty eight dollars.

For repair of buildings for the necessary additions and repairs to the works for heating the buildings, and support of the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Maryland, twenty five thousand and forty four dollars and twenty two cents;

For continuing the sea wall along the northern water front of the academy grounds, grading, draining, and filling in low grounds, and for keeping the grounds in order, twenty three thousand dollars.

For repainting, caulking, and for other repairs of the floating balance dry dock, basin and railway, at the navy yard, Pensacola, the sum of ten thousand dollars.

And the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to receive the said works: *Provided*, That it shall appear from the certificates of the officers appointed by the government to superintend and direct in the construction thereof, that the same have been faithfully built according to the stipulations of the contract, and that a ship furnished by the contractors at their own expense, has been successfully docked and hauled on and off the land by the railway, of equal or greater weight and displacements than the ships by which the docks, basins, and railways at Philadelphia and Kittery were tested.

For construction, extension, and completion of the following objects, and for contingent expenses at the several navy yards, viz:—

*Portsmouth, New Hampshire.*—For completing cooper's shop and watchmen's quarters; dredging front of basin; dock basin; sewer and drainage; removing ledge back of timber shed; paving; flue boiler at smithery; repairs of floating dock; for a new shell house, for safe keeping of shells; and repairs of all kinds, fifty eight thousand two hundred and fifty eight dollars.

*Boston.*—For removing and altering coal-house at smithery; stone wall north side timber dock, and filling area around machine-shop and smithery; packing house and cooperage; rebuilding dock engine boiler house; paving area around dry dock; paving between sheds numbers thirty one and thirty three; extension of city sewer to sea wall; finishing coal house at rope walk; machinery for machine shop and smithery; steam engine and pump for rope walk; completing the foundry, boiler, and machine shop, and necessary tools for the same; and repairs of all kinds; two hundred and fifty five thousand three hundred and twenty two dollars.

*New York.*—For extension of smithery; machinery for smithery; carpenters' shop; oakum shop; quay-wall; paving and flagging; dredging channels; timber and knee slip; dry dock pavement; filling in low places and grading; oakum picker; and completing the foundry, boiler, and machine shop, and necessary tools for the same; three hundred and forty five thousand nine hundred and forty six dollars. For the sum required to pay amount due for iron work for engine house, nine thousand five hundred dollars. For repairs of all kinds, twenty five thousand dollars.

*Philadelphia.*—For adding sixty feet to ship house F; roof of ship house F; roof to ship house G; wharf number four; dredging channels; repairs of dry dock; and repairs of all kinds; sixty six thousand seven hundred dollars.

*Washington.*—For ordnance building, completing cradle to marine railway; extension of boiler shop; conversion of ordnance to machine shop; forge shop for new steam hammer; shoring ways in ship house T; lining walls of slip; pavements, drains, and gutters; grading and filling low places; raising roof of brass foundry; fire engine house; dredging channels; reservoir for water; gas pipes and fixtures; and repairs of all kinds; one hundred and ninety two thousand three hundred and eighty six dollars.

*Norfolk.*—For continuing quay wall; reservoirs for rain water; dredging channels; foundry; engine of dry dock; carpenters' work shop; rail tracks and cars at St. Helena; scows, landing cranes, and derricks; steam boxes and boilers; pitch house; completing the foundry, boiler, and machine shops, and necessary tools for the same; and repairs of all kinds, three hundred and twenty one thousand three hundred and seventeen dollars.

*Pensacola.*—For permanent wharf, deep basin, and dredging; coping basin; filling in and paving; and removing sunk caisson; paint shop and cooperage, (to complete;) repairs of cisterns numbers fourteen, twenty five, and twenty six; water pipes to permanent wharf; guard house at west gate; shell house; lightning conductors; railway to spar house; steam box; fire engine house; and repairs of all kinds; one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For repairs of officers' houses, number one to thirteen, rebuilding small stables, repairs of warrant officers' houses, guard house, and building three kitchens, twelve thousand dollars.

*Sackett's Harbor.*—For repairs of all kinds, two thousand dollars.

*San Francisco.*—For competing storehouse; completing blachsmiths' shop; completing carpenters' shop; wharf; grading and levelling yard; houses for quarters; and repairs of all kinds; three hundred and forty five thousand dollars.

For continuation of basin and railway, four hundred thousand dollars.

For Hospitals:

*At Boston Massachusetts.*—For repairs of all kinds, six thousand dollars.

*At New York, New York.*—For enclosing wall; repairs of buildings and fences; grading and cemetery; machinery; labor and repairs of all kinds, nineteen thousand two hundred and seventy dollars.

*At Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*—For repairing lower floor of main building; improving wharf property; repairs to furnaces, grates, and ranges; gas, house cleaning, and whitewashing; water rent; furniture, and repairs to same. and repairs of all kinds; seven thousand one hundred dollars.

At Norfolk, Virginia.—For repairs of hospital and dependencies, one thousand two hundred dollars.

At Pensacola, Florida.—For water closets, lightning conductors, draining ponds, wall around burial ground, and repairs of all kinds, nineteen thousand eight hundred and twenty eight dollars.

For Magazines:

At Portsmouth, New Hampshire.—For repairs of all kinds, five hundred dollars.

At Boston, Massachusetts.—For fire proof building for loaded shells, house for unloaded shells and workshop, platforms for stowing shot, addition to store house for gun carriages, and for repairs of all kinds, twenty two thousand dollars.

At New York, New York.

For gunner's house, at Ellis's Island, machinery, and fitting room for its use, gun carriage shop, building for stowing gun carriages, fire proof building for loaded shells, building for unloaded shells, shot platforms, stowage, and transportation of guns. and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

At Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

For a fire proof building for loaded shells, purchass of land, magazine, and keeper's house, and fitting room for ordnance stores, twenty thousand dollars.

At Washington, District of Columbia.

For a cap machine, (Wright's patent,) rebuilding experimental battery, and fuel for ordnance foundry, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

At Norfolk, Virginia.

For fitting up store house for filling, shot platforms, and gun skids, ten thousand dollars.

At Pensacola, Florida.

For a fire proof house for loaded shells, fitting room for ordnance stores, gun skids, shot platforms, and repairs of magazines, eight thousand dollars.

Marine Corps.—For pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, clerks, stewards, and servants; for rations and clothing for servants, subsistence and additional rations for five years' service of officers; for undrawn clothing and rations, bounties for re-enlistments, and pay for unexpired terms of previous service, three hundred and twenty three thousand two hundred and thirty three dollars and ninety four cents.

For provisions for marines serving on shore, forty thousand nine hundred and thirty four dollars and seventy five cents.

For clothing, fifty five thousand two hundred and sixty four dollars.

For fuel, twenty one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars and sixty two cents.

For military stores, repairs of arms, pay of armorer; for accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and musical instruments; nine thousand dollars.

For transportation of officers and troops, and expenres of recruiting, twelve thousand dollars.

For repairs of barracks, and rent of temporary barracks and offices, eight thousand dollars.

For contingencies, viz: Freight, ferriage, cartage, and wharfage; compensation to judges advocate; per diem for attending courts martial and courts of inquiry; for constant labor, house rent in lieu of quarters, burial of deceased marines, printing, advertising, stationery, forage, postage, pursuit of deserters, candles, oil, straw, furniture, bed sacks, spades, shovels, axes, picks, and carpenters' tools, expense of a horse for messenger, pay of matron, washerwomen, and porter for the hospital at head quarters, thirty one thousand five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to permit the Seavy's Island Bridge Company to connect with the navy yard at Kittery, Maine, a bridge extending thereto from said Seavy's Island, at such point thereon as he shall direct, and may permit a right of way through said yard from said bridge in such direction and under such regulations as the commandant of the yard for the time being shall establish, ander the authority of the Navy Department: Provided, That no expense whatever in connecting said bridge with said yard, or making said way across the same, shall be incurred by the United States; and said bridge and said right of way may at any time be discontinued by the Secretary of the Navy.

For two clerks, or assistants, employed from the commencement of the present fiscal year, in the United States naval astronomical expedition, to be paid as the first or lowest class of clerks, deducting the present rate of compensation, fourteen hundred dollars.

For their compensation for the next fiscal year, twenty four hundred dollars, or at that rate so long as they may be necessarily employed. And that the salary of the surveyor of customs at the port of Cairo, Illinois, shall be eight hundred dollars per annum, instead of the sum now allowed by law.

For the erection of a marine hospital at Galena, Illinois, fifteen thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the right of way, one hundred feet in width, through the lands reserved west of the navy yard, Pensacola, be, and the same is hereby, granted to Jasper Strong, George Terrill, and their associates, for the construction of a railroad from the Perdido River, on the most direct and practicable route, to the waters of Pensacola Bay, and the use of any timber, or other materials along the route of said road, and within a half mile on each side thereof, which may be necessary in the construction thereof; and at the terminus of said road on Pensacola Bay, the said Strong, Terrill, and their associates shall have the privilege of erecting a wharf and establishing a depot for lumber, and other articles, not more than one acre in extant: Provided, said road shall be constructed on such line, and the terminus be at such point on Pensacola Bay, as shall be approved by the Navy Department: And provided, further, That this act shall not be so construed as to authorize said Strong, Terrill, and their associates, to use or destroy any timber which the Navy Department may direct to be preserved for navy purposes: And provided, further, That, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, the privileges conferred by this act will not be prejudicial to the public interests, or public property.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That a like privilege, in every respect, to the grant herein made to Jasper Strong, George Terrill, and their associates, be, and the same is hereby, granted to James Herron, of Escambia county, and his associates, for the construction of a railroad from his steam saw and grist mills, on the Perdido River, through the government lands west of the navy yard, to the Bay of Pensacola.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the fifth section of the "Act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty five," approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty four, shall not be construed as in any case to reduce the pay of the Boatswains, Carpenters, Sailmakers, and Gunners of the navy, from the passage of said act.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the sum of six thousand dollars be, and is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of continuing experiments in testing Lieutenant Rodman's plan of casting cannon hollow, so as to effect the cooling of the mass from the interior instead of the exterior.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the salary of the assistant astronomer at the National Observatory, shall hereafter be two thousand five hundred dollars.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six:

For transportation of the mails from New York to Liverpool, and back, eight hundred and nineteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For transportation of the mails from New York to New Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, Havana, and Chagres, and back, two hundred and sixty one thousand dollars.

For transportation of the mails from Panama to California, and Oregon, and back, three hundred and twenty eight thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For carrytng out the contract entered into by the Post Office Department under the provisions of the act approved thirtieth August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, establishing a tri-monthly mail by steam vessels, between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, via Tampico, sixty nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, for the service of the Post Office Department, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of said department, in conformity to the act of the second July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six:—

For the transportation of the mails, in two steam ships, from New York, by Southampton, to Bremen, and back, at one hundred thousand dollars for each ship; and in two steam ships, from New York, by Cowes, to Havre, and back, at seventy five thousand dollars for each ship, under the contract with the Ocean Steam Navigation Company of New York, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For transportation of the mails between Charleston and Havana, a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars.

For transportation of the mails across the Isthmus of Panama, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year, ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely:—

For transportation of the mails from New York to Liverpool, and back, five hundred and fifty nine thousand two hundred and thirty eight dollars and sixty five cents.

For transportation of the mails from New York to New Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, Havana, and Chagres, and back, two hundred and two thousand three hundred and seventy eight dollars and twenty one cents.

For transportation of the mails from Panama to California and Oregon, and back, two hundred and forty nine thousand two hundred and forty two dollars and two cents.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, for the service of the Post Office Department, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of said department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty [thirty] six:—

For transportation of the mails, in two steam ships, from New York, by Southampton, to Bremen, and back, at one hundred thousand dollars for each ship; and in two steam ships from New York, by Cowes, to Havre, and back, at seventy five thousand dollars for each ship, under the contract with the Ocean Steam Navigation Company of New York, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For transportation of the mails between Charleston and Havana, under the contract with M. C. Mordecai, fifty thousand dollars.

For the transportation of the mails across the Isthmus of Panama, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

APPROVED, March 3, 1855.

[CHAPTER CXCIX.]

An Act to organize an Institution for the Insane of the Army and Navy, and of the District of Columbia, in the said District.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the title of the institution shall be the Government Hospital for the Insane, and its objects shall be the most humane care and enlightened curative treatment of the insane of the army and navy of the United States, and of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That nine citizens of the District of Columbia, to be appointed by the President of the United States, shall constitute a Board of Visitors of the said hospital. The term of office of three of the nine visitors shall expire [the] thirtieth day of June, eighteen and fifty seven, and biennially thereafter on the same day of the year, when they shall be re-appointed, or three other citizens appointed in their stead. The order in which the terms of office of the first nine appointees shall expire shall be determined by lot; and should any vacancy occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, such vacancy shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term of such visitor. The Board of Visitors, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may make any needful by-laws for the government of themselves and the superintendent, and his employees, and of the patients, not inconsistent with this act, nor with the Constitution and laws of the United States; they shall visit the hospital at stated periods, and exercise so careful a supervision over its expenditures and general operations, that the government and community may have confidence in the correctness of its management; they shall make annually to the Secretary of the Interior a report for the preceding year ending June thirtieth, setting forth the condition and wants of the institution. The Board shall elect one of their number president, who shall preside at their meetings for one year, or till a successor is elected. The office of visitor shall be honorary and without compensation.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the chief executive officer of the institution thall be a superintendent, to oe appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and to receive a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum. The superintendent shall be a well educated physician, possessing competent experience in the care and treatment of the insane; he shall reside on the premises, and devote his whole time to the welfare of the institution; he shall, subject to the approval of the visitors, engage and discharge all needful and usual employees in the care of the insane, and all laborers on the farm, and datermine their wages and duties; he shall be the responsible disbursing agent of the institution, and shall be ex-officio secretary of the Board of Visitors; and he shall give bond for the faithful performance of his duties, in such sum and with such securities as may be required by the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the order the Secretary of War, and that of the Secretary of the Navy, shall authorize the superintendent to receive insane persons belonging to the army and navy, respectively, and keep them in custody till they are cured, or removed by the same authority which ordered their reception.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all indigent insane persons residing in the District of Columbia at the time they became insane, shall be entitled to the benefits of the institution, and shall be admitted on the authority of the Secretary of the Interior, which he may grant after due process of law showing the person to be insane and unable to support himself (or herself) and family, (or themselves, if they have no family,) under the visitation of insanity.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That whenever there are vacancies, private patients from the District may be received at a rate of board to be determined by the visitors, but to be in no case less than the actual cost of their support.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all appropriations of money by Congress for the support of the institution, shall be drawn from the treasury on the requisition of the Secretary of the Interior, and shall be disbursed and accounted for in all respects according to the laws regulating ordinary disbursements of public money.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty five.

APPROVED, March 3, 1855.

[CHAPTER CC.]

An Act extending the Provisions of the Act of August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty two, entitled "An Act to grant the Right of Way to all Rail and Plank Roads and Macadamized Turnpikes passing through the Public Lands belonging to the United States," to the Public Lands in the Territories of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act to grant the right of way to all rail and plank roads and macadamized turnpikes passing through the public lands belonging to the United States," approved August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty two, be and the same is hereby extended to all of the public lands of the United States in the Territories of the United States.

APPROVED, March 3, 1855.


BURNSVILLE

## HIGH SCHOOL.

*(Male and Female.)*

THE Fall and Winter Session of this Institution will open on Monday October 1st, under the charge of

REV. T. P. THOMAS, A. B., President; and JOHN H. CALFEE, Principal of the Female Department; and such Assistants as may be required.

*Terms Per Session of Five Months:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Primary Department, | $ 5 00 |
| Preparatory " | 10 00 |
| Collegiate " | 15 00 |
| Contingent Fee, | 1 00 |

The location is healthy, the community intelligent and moral, the village pleasant, the facilities for instruction and accommodation ample.

Boarding, including fuel, lights, washing, &c., $1 to $1 50 per week.

In short, the advantages here afforded for a business or collegiate Education, are, we trust, such as to secure, as heretofore, a liberal and extended patronage.

For further information, address the President, or JOHN B. WOODFIN, Secretary Board of Trustees.

Burnsville, Sept. 13th, 1855. 8w

## At Cost and Carriage!

The greatest bargains may be had in Ready Made Clothing, by calling at the New York Store, opposite the Court House.

I have on hand a splendid assortment of all sorts, sizes, and priced Summe Clothing, such as Coats, Vests, Pants, &c., which will be sold at cost and carriage. Also Boots and Shoes.

I would return my thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicit a continuance of it.

As I am much in need of money, I hope all who are indebted either by note or account, will call and settle, without delay. By so doing, they will save themselves cost, and me trouble.

J. B. LOWENBERG.

Asheville, July 19.—tf.

## SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

## Asheville Male Academy.

THE WINTER SESSION of this Institution will begin on Monday, the 3d of September, and continue five months. Pupils will be prepared for College, or the ordinary business of life.

*Terms of Tuition* per session of five months, from $8 to $15, according to studies. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness. ☞From this rule there will be no departure.

Pupils will find it greatly te their advantage to be present at the beginning of the session, when the classes are formed.

Board can be obtained in private families on reasonable terms.

Any one desirous of more paticular information, will please address the subscriber.

THOS. G. MASSIE.

August 9, 1855. 311—6t.